

banks should not be allowed to hold the bonds bearing the higher rate of interest as well as individuals. It would not have cost the tax-payers or the country anything more than if individuals held those bonds. Congress has just as much right to compel individuals to take three per cent. interest, when they have loaned the government money on its promise to pay four per cent., as to require the banks to take three per cent., when the government has promised to pay them four per cent. on the bonds deposited to secure their circulation. The idea of the bill was to reduce the rate of government interest, and was a common-sense movement. The fifth section, however, was arbitrary. The bonds were to be placed in the hands of the same class as individuals. If they wanted new bonds they should have been required to buy them at the same rate as the individual; but if they wished to buy the outstanding bonds at a higher rate of interest, or hold those they now

Col. D. L. Thompson addressed a meeting of prominent citizens of Columbia on the 4th inst, in a speech of an hour's length, giving an account of the progress and prospects of the canal and the various questions relating to it in connection with the scheme. It has been quiet because there was no chance for assistance from the North until now. The failure of the legislature to extend the charter of the canal has necessitated action on the part of the Columbia people. He submitted new plans for the development of the work. His estimate of \$1,500,000 for the whole enterprise was not too high. The development of 15,000 horse power and the building of two mills of 25,000 spindles each could be accomplished at an expenditure of \$120,000. He advocated building a canal only with an initial capital of \$240,000. — Orangeburg is going to have a first-class skating rink.

The new, well-located bank is one of the imperative demands of the large trade of Orangeburg, and it is rumored that a National bank will be established there within the next six months.

tion of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted it is answered by the fact that the local Government is not, it is possible for the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true, it is the only palliation for the Government for allowing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil, which ought to be prevented, but to violate the freedom and sanctity of suffrage is more than a crime, it is a crime against the State itself, will destroy the Government established in, will destroy the Government itself. Suicide is not a remedy. If in these lands it is high treason to compass the death of a king, it should be compassed with less a crime to compass the death of a sovereign power and stifle its voice. It has been said that unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations. It is emphatic, it is true, but it is not the answer to this question of suffrage without repose or safety to the State or to the Nation until each, within its own jurisdiction, makes and keeps the ballot free from tampering and control. But the danger which arises from interference in the voter cannot be denied, it covers a field far wider than that of

The Constitution guarantees absolute religious freedom. Congress is prohibited from establishing a religion or the establishment of religion or prohibiting free exercise thereof. The Territories of the United States are subject to the direct legislative authority of Congress, and Congress is responsible for any violation of the Constitution on any of them. It is, therefore, a reproach to the Government that in the Territories the constitutionally guaranteed religious freedom of the people, and the authority of Congress is set at naught. The Mormon Church not only offends the morals of mankind, by its polygamy, but it prevents the administration of justice through its binary instrumentalities of law. In my judgment, it is the duty of Congress, with respect to the uttermost the most consistent and conscientious interpretation of every citizen, to prohibit within its jurisdiction all criminal practices, especially of that class which are inimical to religious and endanger social harmony; not only so, but to prevent the same to be safely permitted to usurp in the smallest degree the functions and powers of National interests.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:—
President Garfield's inaugural address presents a strong contrast to that of Mr. Hayes four years ago. It abounds in force and vigorous thought. It comes from a man who knows his duty and means to do it though the heavens fall. There is no absence of partisan coloring and a plainness that the great-
est of us holds must not, cannot, and will not use party purposes. There is evidence at the man knows that the country
rest from sectional unrest, sectional animosity, sectional prejudice, and that, as far as in him lies, he will take the most effective measures to remove them. His reference to the South will
satisfy the extreme men of his party. His assertion of National
unity, so also will his assertion of the autonomy of the States and the binding nature of the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof. This is a Democratic President, and we think every Democrat must sincerely desire that Gar-

WASHINGTON, March 5.
President Garfield to-day sent to the cabinet the following nominations:
Secretary of State.—J. G. Blaine, of Maine.
Secretary of the Treasury.—Wm. Windham, of Minnesota.
Attorney-General.—Wayne McVeagh, of Pennsylvania.
Postmaster-General.—Thos. L. James, of New York.
Secretary of the Interior.—S. J. Kirkwood, of Iowa.
Secretary of War.—R. F. Lincoln, of Illinois.
Secretary of the Navy.—Wm. H. Hunt, of Louisiana.
The Senate, on motion of Senator Cameron, went into Executive session, and confirmed the nominations unanimously.

[illegible]

greatly enlarged his Warerooms, and is
OF FURNITURE THIS SIDE OF
receiving direct from the best manufac-
turers to sell cheaper than
other kinds, and good Bedsteads can be
had at \$2.00 apiece, a new 900
Rattan Seat Chair, nicely painted,
and Seat Chairs at \$5.00 per set. Canoe
Seat \$2.00. Bureaux, of all styles,
from plate 13.22 to \$10.00 upwards.
A suite consisting of French Bedstead,
Dresser and Seat Chair, one Canoe Seat
and Drawer and one Table, at \$10.50
Wardrobes, Sideboards, Dressers, Par-
son's, Children's Carriages, and
more. On hand a fine lot of COF-
fers, Glass Cases, at \$100.
Cash, and from first hands, enables me
TO UNDERSELL. My Ware-
rooms are convinced.

GUANO AND ACID.

00 Tons Zell's Ammoniated Bone Phosphate,
AND
75 TONS OBER'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
FOR SALE. CALL IN AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

WE ALSO HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF
SUGAR, COFFEE,
MOLASSES, BACON,
FLOUR and CORN,
which we will sell at the VERY LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH, or on time to prompt
customers.

March 10, 1881

REED, MOORHEAD & CO.